

STATE TO KEEP CONVICTS' MONEY

WILL NOT SET ASIDE 5 PER CENT OF EARNINGS FOR PRISONERS' DEPENDENT RELATIVES.

THE LAW MAY BE IGNORED

The Governor Says Nothing Can Be Done Without Legislative Authorization—Law Passed by General Assembly in 1907.

Jefferson City.—Although attention has been called to the statute enacted in 1907 requiring the warden of the penitentiary to set aside 5 per cent of the earnings of convicts for the use of their dependent relatives, no money will be set aside under the new contracts soon to be awarded, Gov. Major said.

The statute has never been complied with. The state already has taken unlawfully from the convicts over \$125,000 belonging by virtue of law to the dependents of the inmates.

The new contracts will be awarded at 75 cents a day per convict. The amount to which each convict is entitled after Jan. 1 will be 3 1/2 cents a day. During the next two years, for which the state is still ignored, the state will have unlawfully deprived the dependent relatives of convicts of approximately \$65,000 additional.

Gov. Major says nothing can be done without legislation, but admits that Warden McClung could keep a separate book account of the money due the convicts under this statute until the next legislature convenes.

The governor says the records of the institution will show how many days are worked annually by each convict and this could be used by the legislature as a basis for the payment of back money due the convicts, if it is decided to do so.

Attorney-General Barker, member of the board of prison inspectors, said recently that he would ask that this statute be complied with, and that the warden be directed to set aside the earnings as the statute provides, even though it cannot be paid until appropriated by the legislature. Barker is now in New York and no new expression regarding his intentions could be obtained.

The people of Jefferson City, through the Provident association, are now caring for 25 or 30 dependent relatives of convicts.

Mines Closed and Wages Reduced.

Jefferson City.—A report from Joplin concerning the mining business in that district says:

The basis range for zinc sulphide ores last week was \$36 to \$39, basis of 60 per cent metallic zinc, with premium lots selling up to \$42.

For the corresponding week of 1912 zinc sulphide brought \$54 to \$57 a ton, basis, with choicest lots selling up to \$60. Spelter was then quoted at \$7.15.

Many mines have cut wages, but there has been no indication of labor strikes. The workmen seem content to accept lower pay, temporarily, rather than be thrown out of employment altogether.

At one large mine in the district the operators had a great surplus reserve tonnage at the time that zinc ore was selling for \$64, basis, about 14 months ago. They held in the hope of getting \$70. The ore is still in the bin.

Calamine prices, which respond to sulphide offerings, are weaker at \$18 to \$19, basis of 40 per cent metallic zinc, while the choicest grades sell up to \$24.

Low lead ore prices may be anticipated as long as metal remains at its present weak quotation of \$3.85 to \$3.90.

Invitations for Governor's Ball.

Jefferson City.—Gov. and Mrs. Major sent out invitations for the annual military ball at the executive mansion Jan. 3. The officers of the national guard and the governor's personal staff of colonels will be out in full regalia. The governor's colonels have only this one chance a year to show off their uniforms, gold braid and highly polished swords.

Convict, Twice Insane, Gets Pardon.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major pardoned Henry J. Haynes, who was sent to the penitentiary from Johnson county in October, 1904, under sentence of four years for grand larceny. Haynes has been sent twice from prison to the state hospital for the insane at Fulton for treatment, remaining in that institution some time. Counting the time passed in the hospital at Fulton, he served his sentence more than twice.

Rates Cut 10.59 Per Cent.

Jefferson City.—A reduction on express rates aggregating 10.59 per cent will be made in Missouri as the result of the recent conference at Chicago between a committee representing the National Association of Railway Commissioners and representatives of the express companies.

Senator Cullom's Cousin Dies.

Carthage.—Francis Cullom, 79, a cousin of United States Senator Cullom of Illinois, is dead here. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Big Crop All Over Missouri.

Jefferson City.—Despite last summer's drouth, the value of Missouri field crops and vegetables this year is estimated at only \$12,000,000 less than in 1912. The total value this year is \$175,787,126, according to the annual crop report issued by the state board of agriculture. The loss in value would be greater except for the higher prices now prevailing.

The figures for the various crops are as follows:

Corn, 7,537,270 acres, 132,748,541 bushels, \$97,169,769; wheat, 2,020,330 acres, 35,390,833 bushels, \$28,505,846; oats, 656,182 acres, 14,949,532 bushels, \$6,280,173; prairie hay, 127,963 acres, 100,955 tons, \$1,163,236; tame hay and forage, 2,142,762 acres, 2,175,735 tons, \$29,063,473; flax, 9,431 acres, 48,673 bushels, \$55,859; rye, 7,510 acres, 106,642 bushels, \$88,513 buckwheat, 1,083 acres, 11,155 bushels, \$10,932; barley, 620 acres, 11,160 bushels, \$8,928; broom corn, 1,819 acres, 649,383 pounds, \$35,662; cotton, 51,432 acres, 15,429,600 pounds, \$1,851,552; potatoes, 31,252 acres, 1,156,324 bushels, \$1,133,198; tobacco, 3,518 acres, 1,861,022 pounds, \$260,543; sorghum seed, 12,461 acres, 168,223 bushels, \$195,139; sorghum syrup, 12,461 acres, 760,121 gallons, \$448,471; clover seed, 12,626 acres, 18,055 bushels, \$158,342; timothy seed, 5,769 acres, 16,153 bushels, \$47,490; kafir, millet, cow peas, blue grass and soy beans, etc., \$5,109,000; miscellaneous vegetables, \$4,210,000.

The 1913 corn crop was 100,000,000 bushels short of 1912 production; per acre it decreased from 31.9 to 21.6.

The wheat crop shows a gain of 35,390,000 bushels over the previous year. The yield per acre of oats was 22.7 bushels in 1913, as against 31.3 in 1912.

The hay crop shows a decrease of about 35 per cent.

Rye acreage was 1 per cent larger than in 1912; yield, 14.2 bushels; price \$3 cents.

Buckwheat acreage was 10 per cent less than last year; yield, 10.3 bushels; price, 98 cents.

Barley acreage shows loss of 15 per cent; yield, 18 bushels; price, 80 cents.

Broomcorn acreage is but little more than half, 63 per cent, that of 1912. The yield is but 357 pounds, as compared with 510 pounds last year. Price, \$110 per ton, as compared with \$79 last year.

Cotton acreage shows a loss of 14 per cent; yield, 300 pounds, as compared with 424 last year; price, 12 cents per pound.

Irish potato acreage was 39 per cent less than 1912; yield, 37 bushels, as against 81 last year; price, 98 cents.

Tobacco acreage is decreased 32 per cent, as compared with 1912; yield, 529 pounds, as against 946 one year ago; price, 14 cents.

Sorghum syrup and seed show a decrease in acreage of 36 per cent; yield of syrup, 61 gallons per acre; price, 59 cents; yield of seed, 13.2 bushels; price, \$1.16.

Clover seed acreage was but 15 per cent short of that of 1912; yield, 143 bushels; price, 08.77.

The value of kafir, millet, cowpeas, soy beans, blue-grass seed and other similar crops is estimated at \$5,100,000, as compared with \$4,400,000 in 1912. Miscellaneous vegetables are valued at \$6,210,000. Last year the estimated value was \$7,325,000.

To Sell 1,500,000 Seals.

Columbia.—Advance estimates on the sale of Red Cross seals in Missouri for 1913 are placed at 1,500,000 seals by Dr. Walter MacNab Miller, secretary of the Missouri Association for Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. Three tons of circulars, posters, statistics and facts about the prevalence of tuberculosis in Missouri and the work of the society have been distributed this week.

To Eliminate Middleman.

Kansas City.—A co-operative central depot for farm products which will eliminate the "middleman" and divide his profits between the producer and the consumer is the aim of the Farmers' Equity union. Fifty delegates, representing 10 states, are attending a meeting of the union in this city. The union was organized three years ago. It has dealt thus far in grain only and its members are farmers.

McKinley Company Doubles Stock.

Jefferson City.—The Jefferson City Light, Heat and Power company, a McKinley corporation, which recently purchased the Jefferson City Bridge and Transit company, filed notice with the public service commission of an increase of stock from \$200,000 to \$400,000.

On Valuation Committee.

Jefferson City.—John M. Atkinson, chairman of the public service commission, departed for Washington, D. C., to attend a three days' session of the valuation committee of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissions.

Marshall—Ministers in Marshall

are being called out of bed by telephone in the dead of night by persons who have "got religion" as an outgrowth of one of the greatest revival meetings ever held in Saline county. It is being carried on by the Presbyterian and Baptist denominations by Rev. Mr. Cates, a Baptist evangelist. Meetings are going on day and night and there have been 300 conversions. Ministers virtually are "sleeping with one eye open," to be in readiness for those who wish at late hours to come into the fold.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

"Father of Joplin" Dead.

Joplin.—William S. Shewmaker, 86 years old, the "father of Joplin," is dead. Shewmaker had lived in Joplin since 1866. He was a veteran of the civil war, settling here at the close of the war, when there were but two houses here. Three sons, four daughters, one stepson, two stepdaughters, 38 grandchildren and 19 great-grandchildren survive. He left a fortune of \$100,000.

Joplin Wants Courthouse.

Carthage.—The Jasper county court has been petitioned to call a special election to vote on a proposition to issue \$300,000 bonds for the erection of a new courthouse at Joplin, a new almshouse and jail at Carthage and a detention home at Webb City.

Ex-Representative Dies.

Rolla.—W. A. Via, aged 71, one of the oldest citizens of Rolla, died at his home. He served in the Confederate army under Col. Early A. Steen and as representative from Phelps county in the thirty-sixth general assembly of Missouri in 1892.

"Acid Bandits" Auto Found.

Kansas City.—The finding of the automobile used by the man and woman who held up the jewelry store of L. Goldman and after squirting acid in the face of George Goldman, son of the proprietor, escaped with \$2,000 worth of diamonds, furnished the police a lone clue on which to carry forward their search for the robbers. The car was left at the curb in an isolated region of the West Side. Two of the bullets fired by Goldman at the escaping robbers had pierced the back of the tonneau.

Won't Act, But Aids Wedding.

Sedalia.—Judge Hopkins B. Shain of the Pettis county circuit court declined to marry Victor H. Barry and Miss Alma L. Potter, both of Green Ridge. The court said he was willing to aid in the wedding, but did not believe in marriage ceremonies by civil magistrates, and so he adjourned court and sent for a Baptist minister, who performed the ceremony.

Conditions Bad in Missouri Jails.

Fulton.—James B. Bollman, assistant division superintendent of the Society for the Friendless, who is making his annual trip throughout Missouri, declares he found jail conditions deplorable in north central Missouri.

His criticism is not the first raised against the jails. A grand jury condemned the Callaway county jail in this city. Several grand juries have made similar reports on the jail at Mexico, Audrain county. The jail at Columbus, Boone county, is said to be in poor condition.

Her Nose Hurts His Eye.

Kansas City.—Innocent, a big and bashful is Charles Lend, a farmhand of Bethel, Kan. Twenty-seven years of his life have gone by and up to the other night he had never attempted to kiss a girl. On this occasion he broke down the barrier as he and his sweetheart, Miss Lillian Setain, were in the shadow of a large tree on their way home from a party and seized her in his arms to place a kiss. Handicapped by intense embarrassment, his lips missed those of his sweetheart—he denies Miss Setain dodged to avoid him—but, anyhow, his eye struck the end of her nose in the darkness, ripping open part of the lid and badly scratching the eyeball.

Chief of Moonshiners Arrested.

Springfield.—The breaking up of about the only remaining "moonshine" gang of the Ozarks has been accomplished, federal revenue officers believe, in the arrest of George Smith of Texas county, an old man, who is thought to be the leading spirit of a ring of illicit whiskymakers who have evaded the law for the last decade.

With Smith was arrested "Pete" Barton, an Ozark mountaineer, who, it is charged, acted as selling agent for the moonshine stills.

The still had been located many times by government detectives, but in every instance it was moved before arrests could be made. It was in a deep canyon on Big creek, near Bee Rock, in one of the wildest sections of southwest Missouri.

Armed men guarded the still.

Dexter, Belated, Works Highways.

Jefferson City.—Dexter, Stoddard county, reported to Gov. Major that place had its two days of "road work" Dec. 15 and 16, instead of Aug. 20 and 21. The report says the citizens of the town and its vicinity did a great amount of effective work.

Gas Company Inquiry Asked.

Columbia.—A resolution asking that the Columbia Gas company be investigated by the state public utilities commission was passed by the city council. An investigation of the Columbia Telephone company is now pending before the commission.

Charleston.—William Bryant, a farmer, whose home is about two miles west of Charleston, was run over and killed by a work train. Several people saw the accident and shouted warnings.

Fight Follows Effort to Tango.

Carthage.—Because Harry Fleming wanted to dance the tango at a dance given by a club composed of the elite of Carthage, Fleming and John Cunningham, members of the club, engaged in a fight and each paid a fine of \$5 and costs for disturbance.

THE YEAR THAT LIES BEFORE

IT IS TIME TO START AGAIN,
THE TIME TO ALL-TAKE HEART AGAIN,
THE TIME TO DO YOUR PART AGAIN,
THE PART YOU HAVE BEEN SHIRKING.



HE year that lies before is ever the year of opportunity. The year 1914, on whose threshold we now stand, contains greater possibilities of individual growth and national prosperity than any previous year ever promised. Individual effort is encouraged by conditions inspiring confidence in results, and the nation finds incentive in its own achievements and natural blessings to misuse which would constitute a national crime. If the individual and the nation are guided by the experiences of the past as they should be, the new year will be marked by progress and prosperity such as they have never before enjoyed.

At the very outset it should be borne in mind that the individual is the fountain source of national progress and prosperity. The spring feeds the stream, streams unite to form rivers, and mighty rivers replenish the evaporating oceans. Let the spring fail, the stream dries up, the river falls, and the ocean sinks below its natural level. So the individual, even the humblest, must continue his contribution to the rising tide of prosperity. If he would draw from that prosperity for his personal needs, just as the spring draws from the ocean through the condensation of its evaporated waters—the rain that waters the land. The element of personal responsibility cannot be discounted without endangering the welfare of all—neither by the individual himself, nor by society. A proper sense of responsibility compels seizure upon every opportunity within reach.

If there has been one idea more mischievous than another, as regards individual activity, it has been the one embodied in the oft-repeated phrase, "The world owes me a living." It does if one earns it, but the world has nothing to give to the lazy, the indolent, the sluggard. In its compensation the world is reciprocal—it pays back, on the average, just about what the individual contributes, sometimes rewarding meritorious effort generously. Success comes to those only who make good. There is natural law in the business world, and obedience to that law is as essential as observance of civil law if there is to be individual prosperity. Certain it is that for violation of all law there is penalty which is sometimes severe.

Nor is there any excuse for failure to do one's part because of the apparent prosperity of others at his expense. Human experience has shown that a part of society cannot long prosper at the expense of the whole, and that a part cannot long prosper at the expense of another part. This experience has also accorded with natural law which rules on the principle of general averages, in spite of many apparent exceptions. The second great mistake lies in arguing from exceptions, a mistake which is always productive of erroneous conclusions. Exceptions but make good the rule which only can be the basis of reason which in turn, if good, excludes exceptions. Sound reasoning demands legitimate excuse which cannot be found in individual failure.

Therefore, the new year with all its opportunities appeals to you. It places responsibility on you. Its message is "It's up to you." If 1914 shall prove a year of prosperity to you, it is because you will have merited success; if, on the other hand, 1914 shall have proved a year of failure, you will have, in some measure, at least, been responsible. As with the individual, so with the nation.

Let the cynics say what they will, there's logic in the joy the world finds in New Year's. One day may be much like another, but "every day is a fresh beginning." The years come and go, bearing nearly the same freight of sorrow and failure and bitter disappointment, but always hope feels the thrill and uplift of a new chance for humanity, at the turn of the year, and all that makes life worth while is touched by hope's magic.

New Year's comes with the increase of light and the slow retreat of darkness.

retired for the night when the husband felt a peculiar scratching on his arm as if some one were tugging at him.

A lamp was lighted and the room examined for a possible intruder. The Kemmerers retired again, satisfied that there was no burglar in the room; but a vicious bite on his arm caused the husband to jump out of bed a second time.

Investigation disclosed a rat in the bed. While Mrs. Kemmerer, nearly dead from fright, huddled in a corner

ness, in the northern half of the earth. It tells of another spring approaching, and who knows but it will prove the most perfect spring the world has ever seen? And there is another summer beyond which may be the ideal season, neither too hot nor chilly, free from drought and excess of rain—just what summer ought to be.

And with nature's new opportunity to fulfill the hopes of men and women comes one more chance for them, one more great division of time, which is the measure of life. They meet and greet it in joy because it is unspoiled, unmarred, altogether clean and open for a fairer and higher record than they have ever lived into any twelve-month gone by.

What if the hope of such advancement falls of realization, in the larger sense, and with few exceptions grows a feeble and dimmer until it dies when the new year has grown old? There are exceptions, and they are beacons lighted for the guidance of humanity on its upward way. In the glow of these triumphs of high endeavor which enable us all to keep our dreams alive, the world discovers foothold for its climbing steps.

All this reasonableness of New Year's hopes and joys, this consciousness which is felt rather than reasoned, of the infinite possibilities of life, is especially easy and natural in America. Here the balance between good fortune and ill inclines most often to the side of joy. Here the opportunities which minister to hope are easiest to find and seize.

Always and everywhere, if mankind is not to slip back into the mire of utter ignorance and bestiality from which the race emerged before history began, there must be visions of better things in the future than the past has given. Such pictures call to the savage in his hut and the barbarian in his tent. Without hope the inner life of the world would falter and die. "Where there is no vision the people perish."

But in America these stirrings of the vital force which urges man upward and onward, despite unnumbered failures and losses, leap in the heart with new strength. The hope in the soul is in harmony with the environment of the race. Optimism is native to the soil. The continent spreads wide the fields of opportunity.

Never was the uplift and joy of the new year's coming more reasonable than it is today. Never was the outlook fairer for the progress of the nation and the world, in thought, character and deed. The old earth begins its wisest year, its richest, its best.

The close of the year brings with it a mingled feeling of gladness and melancholy—of gladness in the anticipation of brighter days to come with the advent of the new year and of melancholy in reflections on the fleeting nature of time, and the gradual approach of the inevitable goal in the race of life.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
That so interesting an occasion as

the departing of the old and the ushering in of a new year should be distinguished by some observance or ceremony appears but natural, and we accordingly find various customs prevail in different parts of the country and of the world. Some are of a sportive character, others serious, and in others both mirthful and pensive moods are intermingled.

One of the best-known and most general of these customs is that of remaining up till 12 o'clock on the night of December 31, either in the home, where a little family party may be gathered; in the church, where religious "watch-night" service is held, or on the street, where promenaders make merry.

In no place in the world is the celebration of New Year's eve made of so much account as in Philadelphia. In a great measure this is due to the fact that it is the "Cradle of Liberty" of the country, and the bell on Independence hall is used to announce the age of the republic with the dawning of the new year. Thousands of people congregate about Independence hall, and when the clock points to midnight and the bell begins to toll off the years, pandemonium is let loose with the firing of small arms, the tooting of horns and noises of all characters. The celebration is carried along all the thoroughfares in the heart of the city, and especially around the large public buildings, which are elaborately illuminated.

New Year's eve is a favorite occasion for social gatherings in Scotland and the north of England, and when the eventful hour has struck the guests all proceed to the house door and unbar it with great formality to "let out the old and let in the new year."

The making of good resolutions with the dawning of the new year is a very old custom, and one which has no doubt been followed with much profit. It affords a splendid opportunity to lay aside futile reflections on past imprudence and mismanagement, and to resolve for the future to do our utmost in fulfilling our duty to God and our fellow-men.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Millions of Mohammedans.

Only 13 centuries have passed since the death of Mohammed and today there are 225,000,000 Mohammedans, one-seventh of the population of the globe. There are 50,000,000 in Africa, 62,000,000 in India, 30,000,000 in China, 25,000,000 in the Malay Archipelago and 250,000 in the Philippines, not to speak of the lands that are almost wholly Mohammedan in western Asia. A recent writer said: "What fires of faith and devotion must have burned in the hearts of the early champions of Islam to make them gird on the sword and fight and die for the new religion. It swept across Syria and all north Africa like the desert simoon—swift, fierce, impetuous, irresistible, destructive—only to be curbed and cooled by the waves of the Atlantic."

As a result of Kemmerer's many wounds blood poison is feared.—Pennsburg (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Men and Women and Secrets.

"A man can keep the secret of another better than his own; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her own better than that of another."—La Brayere.

ATTACKED IN BED BY RAT

Fierce Fight Before Rodent Could Be Destroyed, and Man Is Severely Bitten.

A monster rat, which had gained entrance into his bedroom through an open window during the day, savagely attacked and bit Russell Kemmerer, of Pennsburg, and it took half an hour of furious fighting to dispatch the vicious rodent in bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemmerer had hardly